

Editorial Page

A PROCLAMATION

By the President of the United States of America.

Whereas, the congress of the United States did, by an act approved on the twentieth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and ten, authorize the people of the Territory of Arizona to form a constitution and state government, and provide for the admission of such into the Union on an equal footing with the original states upon certain conditions in said act specified; and

Whereas, said people did adopt a constitution and ask admission into the Union; and

Whereas, the congress of the United States did pass a joint resolution, which was approved on the twenty-first day of August, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, for the admission of the state of Arizona into the Union, which resolution required that as a condition precedent to the admission of said state, the electors of Arizona should, at the time of the holding of the state election as recited in said election, vote upon and ratify and adopt an amendment to Section I of Article VIII of their state constitution, which amendment was proposed and set forth at length in said resolution of congress; and

Whereas it appears from information laid before me that the first general state election was held on the twelfth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, and that the returns of said election upon said amendment were made and canvassed as in Section VII of said resolution of congress provided; and

Whereas it further appears from information laid before me that a majority of the legal votes cast at said election upon said amendment were in favor thereof and that the governor of said territory has, by proclamation, declared the said amendment a part of the constitution of the proposed State of Arizona; and

Whereas conditions imposed by the said act of congress, approved on the twentieth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and ten, and by the said joint resolution of congress, have been fully complied with;

Now, therefore, I, William Howard Taft, president of the United States of America, do, in accordance with the provisions of the act of congress and the joint resolution of congress herein named, declare and proclaim the act that the fundamental conditions imposed by congress on the State of Arizona to entitle that state to admission, have been ratified and that the admission of the state into the Union on an equal footing with the other states is now complete.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this fourteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twelve, and of the independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and thirty-sixth.

By the President:

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT,

P. C. KNOX,

Secretary of State.

The Sanders case in Greenlee county should now be considered as a closed incident. A new administration has been inaugurated and the wish of the community is that the uncalled for turmoil come to an abrupt end.

According to an interpretation of the law all Notary Public Commissions should be promptly renewed through application to the Governor. It has been held that all Notaries holding their commissions by virtue of appointment by the Territorial Governor ceased to exist upon the advent of statehood.

The appointment of Hon. Lamar Cobb to be State Engineer will be especially pleasing to the democrats of Greenlee county, and to a large circle of friends throughout the State. Mr. Cobb is especially fitted for the position to which he has been appointed, and under his diplomatic direction, we may expect to see the Good Roads movement in Arizona go forward more rapidly and with less friction.

According to reports received here from those who were in attendance upon the inaugural ceremonies at Phoenix, Governor Hunt made a masterful speech, one which impressed his hearers with his sincerity and honesty of purpose.

The Shannon Copper Company evidently does not propose to take a back seat in the prosperity wagon in the Clifton-Morenci district. The January production, amounting to 780 tons, was the largest monthly production since 1907.

To Mayor Fraser and his associates on the Committee of Arrangements for the Statehood Celebration is due the thanks from the Clifton public for the splendid statehood celebration and in no less degree to the Clifton band.

A proposal of Mr. Slayden on behalf of the Democratic majority of the House to pass a resolution declaring against a third term for any President on the ground that it would be "unwise, unpatriotic, and fraught with peril" proved to be a sort of boomerang for the Democrats who were forced into the position of acknowledging that they are afraid of the Roosevelt boom. The Republicans had plenty of amendments ready, one of which was to the effect that it would be "unwise, unpatriotic" etc., for William Jennings Bryan to run more than three times for the presidency. But the proposition was finally smothered by Mr. Underwood, Speaker Clark and a few other "wise ones" on the Democratic side of the House.

A number of Senators are persistently pushing plans to ratify the peace treaties. Senator Burton, who is the principal spokesman for the Administration, has declared that these treaties "will pave the way for other agreements, strong and weak alike." While of course there is all kinds of opposition, yet the growing sentiment that this is a peace movement along logical lines has been a great aid to President Taft in his efforts to enforce his views. Mr. Burton declared in a speech the other day that the civilized nations of the earth were spending more than two billion dollars a year for their armies and navies, which should be expended in peace pursuits.

One would suppose in these days of great mechanical inventions that the currency in the country would be printed on the power presses; but one of the biggest rows that ever came from the troublesome Bureau of Engraving and Printing centers about this question. Paper money has been printed with hand presses since the beginning of the government, and the expert pressmen, who would lose

their positions through a change, are attempting to show a Congressional Committee that machine made money would look like counterfeits alongside the present high class currency of the United States.

This vacancy on the Supreme Court bench has been the cause of more speculation than any other appointment that has come up for a long time. Every few days announcements were made to the effect that Judge William C. Hook of Kansas, would have the place, and then rumors from the White House indicated that Mr. Hook would "get the hook" and that Secretary of Commerce and Labor, Charles Nagel would get the place. Hook and Nagel each in turn came so near winning that their friends are said to have prematurely celebrated their successes.

A REVOLT AGAINST BRYAN

(Bisbee Review)

Hon. Martin Dies, of the Second Texas district, was guilty of lese majeste, if any man ever was, when he expressed approval in the house on Saturday last, of the aforetime wish of Woodrow Wilson to see Mr. Bryan "knocked into a cocked hat," and when he further defied the Nebraskan and described him as "the evil genius hovering on the flanks of democracy."

Continuing in this strain, Mr. Dies said: "Mr. Bryan has led democrats through three disastrous defeats. People are ready to give us more power, so it is a calamity, if not a crime, for Mr. Bryan to sow seeds of discord in the party."

The last statement is specific and is doubtless the expression of a majority of the democrats of the nation. The first two defeats of Mr. Bryan were probably inevitable, but the third was largely the result of his own course. There was sufficient republican dissatisfaction and distrust to have placed a strong democratic candidate in the presidential chair if he could have maintained the strength of his own party, but Mr. Bryan appealed only to those who were of his way of thinking.

He has steadily set his face against any party harmony that did not comport with his own notions of party honor and of that he made himself the sole judge. It seems to have occurred to him that whether right or wrong opposing members of his party might be honest. Compromises between factions have always been impossible.

Meanwhile, the republicans have been permitted to remain in power carrying out those policies which Mr. Bryan could not secure the unanimous consent of his party to undertake or pledge itself to all the reforms which have suggested themselves to him.

Mr. Bryan possesses a great power for good, more than any man in public life has held within the last quarter of a century, but, unfortunately, the exercise of it has been withheld by an intolerance which has never before been displayed by any American political leader.

HARMON STRONG IN NEW YORK

A poll recently taken of the Democratic members of the New York legislature gave Harmon 39 votes and the Democratic field of candidates 12 votes. The poll shows:

Harmon	25	14	39
Champ Clark	2	2	2
Woodrow Wilson	1	2	3
Representative Underwood	2	1	2
W. J. Gaynor	1	1	1
John A. Dix	1	1	1
Clark, Dix or Wilson	1	1	1
Any Progressive Democrat	2	2	2

One Assemblyman voted either Harmon or Gaynor. Hon. F. Hering, Grand Worth President of the Eagles, an organization numbering over 400,000 members, while in Savannah recently spoke as follows of the Democratic outlook: "Gov. Harmon is gaining in strength all the time and from now on the demand will grow greater. He is the logical candidate. That is growing more manifest every day. He is the only man thus far mentioned who can carry both Ohio and New York and these will be the pivotal states in the coming election. Gov. Harmon is a great favorite in New York, his popularity there being second only to his popularity in Ohio. He has never been defeated for public office and carried the Buckeye state Democratic by 101,000 majority. He possesses all of the elements of a sound progressive and conservative statesman."

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION

The new state and county administration has been launched. The newly elected officials have taken the oath of office and entered upon the discharge of their official duties.

In the state, and in most of the counties, the democratic party has been placed in charge. Upon the Governor and his official family, and especially upon the Boards of Supervisors in each county, rests a great responsibility as the new ship of state starts on its first official voyage. Important questions of state policy are to be worked out in the near future. The financial affairs of the new state government will require a masterful hand in order that the taxes may be kept within reasonable bounds.

In our country, heavy expenditures have been made and contracted. New public buildings and improvements have been required which will undoubtedly increase the tax rate for the year 1912 over that of 1911. The increased expense of state government will require an additional levy but there is no cause for alarm. The people of Arizona are willing to foot the bill so long as there is due regard for economy and intelligent administration. In the beginning we should all be slow to criticize until the new state administration has been afforded a fair opportunity to put its policy into effect.

A TIME TO SUSPEND JUDGEMENT

Whether convictions be secured in court or not, incases of the alleged iron worker's dynamiting conspiracy involving three score individuals of more or less prominence in organized labor and covering almost half the states in the union, there must ultimately come a full statement of the government's case against these men.

Whether convictions be had in court or not, the American public will form its own opinions, and they will be based on the evidence, and will be approximately fair and just, and will be final, so far as the judgment of the court of public opinion is concerned. In these cases the trial in the court of public opinion is really more important than the trial in the court room; this is one series of cases in which it may justly be said that trial in the court of public opinion, and the rendering of a true verdict in this court is of far greater importance to the future of the public than the matter of fines or imprisonment that may result from trials under the penal code.

The series of cases in its present status involves such stupendous possibilities of terrifying revelations that the country at large is disposed to wait for more light before expressing any opinion. The federal grand jury has been at work for many months; never before has such a far spreading industrial conspiracy been suspected. Even with the guilty confession of the McNamaras in the Los Angeles dynamiting cases and their alleged direct connection with the crimes that have been the subject of the Indianapolis inquest, the American public is strongly disposed to withhold judgment, to wait proof, to give the prisoners the benefit of every doubt, and to make the government prove its case beyond question.

Prominent leaders of organized labor are not likely to repeat in connection with this series of cases, the tactical mistake they made with reference to the McNamaras. In these Indianapolis indictments, as also in the Los Angeles cases, there is no assault upon organized labor as such, or upon any union or group as such. In view of the Los Angeles developments, it will be wise for labor union leaders, as well as the general public, to suspend judgment and await the evidence. The truth must come out. Bitterness and violence and raving denunciation will not get anywhere, and are as improper on the part of organized labor as they are on the part of the general public.

Following the Los Angeles disclosures, the promised full exposure of the truth in regard to the alleged conspiracy may truly be said to signalize the most acute crisis in American industrial relations since the republic began.

Wednesday was not only admission day and St. Valentine's day, but it was also the fiftieth anniversary of the admission of Arizona into the Confederate States of America under a proclamation by President Jefferson Davis. The proclamation was issued in Richmond, Va., Feb. 14, 1862.

Granville Oury of Tucson was elected to be delegate from Arizona to the confederate congress and went to Richmond in that capacity. Later he served as delegate from Arizona to the congress of the United States in Washington.

The confederate proclamation admitting Arizona into the Confederate States of America was as follows:

"Whereas all acts of congress of the Confederate States of America, entitled an act to organize the territory of Arizona was approved by me on the 18th day of January 1862, and whereas it is therein declared that the provisions of the act are suspended until the president of the Confederate states, shall issue his proclamation, declaring the act to be in full force and operation, and shall proceed to appoint the officers therein provided to be appointed in and for said territory, now, therefore, I Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederate States of America, issues this my proclamation declaring said act to be in full force of operation, and I have proceeded to appoint the officers therein provided to be appointed in and for said territory.

Given under my hand and seal of the Confederate States of America at Richmond, this, the 14th day of February, A. D., 1862.

By the President, Jefferson Davis.

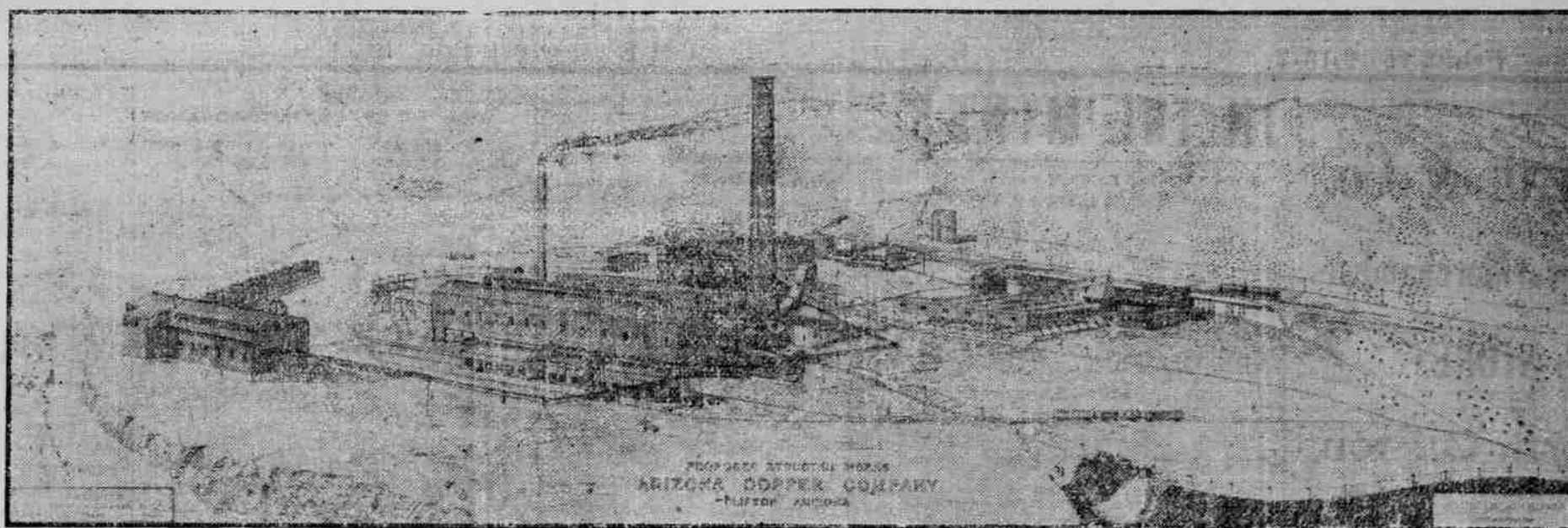
By R. T. M. Hunter, Sec. of State.

GOOD WORDS FOR CHAMP

(Washington Post.)

Because he believes that Speaker Clark did more than any other democrats to bring about the election of democrats to the two congressional districts of Kansas, where vacancies occurred through the death of the incumbents and for other reasons, W. L. Brown of Kingman, Kan., is very strong for Mr. Clark for president.

Mr. Brown is one of the most active politicians in Kansas. Governors Harmon and Wilson, Mr. Brown says



BIRDSYE VIEW OF A. C. REDUCTION PLANT NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

can never be elected.

"It has no doubt been observed that 1912 promises to be a democratic year," said Mr. Brown, at the Raleigh.

"I say that had it not been for Champ Clark as speaker of the house it would have been impossible to elect democrats in Kansas to fill the vacancies in the congressional districts. In the Second district he broke a solid republican delegation and overturned a majority that was so large that it was discouraging to the democrats. In the Seventh district, Clark, by his speech at Dodge City, turned the tide for democracy. "Did you ever hear of Champ Clark by voice or vote being mixed in a political scandal? The other day I polled a car on the Santa Fe as to first and second choices for the democratic nomination. Out of seventeen democrats eleven were for Bryan as first choice, and yet they knew that Bryan would not, under any circumstances, be a candidate. For second choice these eleven were for Clark."

UP TO WILSON

(New York Herald.)

As a piece of writing the article with which Col. Watterson closes the Wilson-Harvey incident so far as he is concerned and departs from political activities for the present, will live for a very long time.

Thus far Governor Wilson has said nothing except to challenge the truthfulness of Col. Watterson and treat lightly and in somewhat scornful way everything connected with the incident.

Col. Watterson is restrained from making public the proof which he offered to place before five disinterested men touching the veracity of the candidate from New Jersey, but the biting scorn with which he treats the attitude of Gov. Wilson in the whole matter and the picture he draws of governor, who accepting the praise from the unthinking for spurning the support of Harper's Weekly, was secretly writing to the editor for forgiveness, will not be easily effaced.

The dismissal which he gives to the charges is ridiculous in view of the fact that he professes to live off the immaculate contributions of subscrib-

ers having wings, harps and halos is sufficiently scorching to make the literary bureau heed the suggestion made in our columns that the contributions collected in Wall street for Gov. Wilson be published.

Although the facts that Col. Watterson promised are not forthcoming, because of no reluctance of his, his parting shot will undoubtedly rankle.

SANDERS CASE IS STOPPED

Writ of Prohibition Issued Preventing Justice Peace Taking Further Action

W. C. McFarland, Esq., attorney for F. A. Sanders, who had been cited to appear in the court of Justice Moder, there to answer charges of contempt of court, arrived in Clifton on Saturday evening last bring with him a Writ of Prohibition, issued out of the Second Judicial District by Judge Fletcher M. Doan, ordering Justice Moder to take no further steps in the contempt proceedings pending a hearing in the Justice Court of Cochise county on February 24th.

The Writ of Prohibition was served on Justice Moder on Monday morning last and the contempt case against F. A. Sanders came to a halt.

Justice Moder has announced that he would not answer the writ which was made returnable in Tombstone and when the matter comes up for hearing, in the absence of the local Justice, the temporary writ will in all probability be made permanent.

NEW STORE MANAGER FOR SHANNON

Mr. F. A. Sanders, who for the past year, has been the county auditor for the mining companies of Greenlee County, has resigned his present position to accept a more lucrative one as Store Manager of the Shannon Copper Company, Mr. Sanders will assume his new duties on March 1.

TEACHERS' REPORT

FOR JANUARY

An examination of this report shows gratifying results. There is a considerable increase in the report for January of this year over that for January of last year, both in regularity of attendance and in the total number enrolled.

The report for January of 1911 shows a total enrollment of 790 while the report for January of 1912 shows a total enrollment of 958. This is an increase of 21 per cent on the total number enrolled. While we had more pupils enrolled we had fewer pupils absent.

The average daily attendance upon which our apportionment is based, was 658.7 for January of last year. The average daily attendance for January of this year is 890.5. This is an increase of 35 per cent over the report for January of last year.

The Banner given for the highest per cent of attendance on the average number belonging goes to Miss Kerby's room. The percentage from some of the other rooms was close as shown by the report.

Writing has been one of the poorest subjects taught in our public schools. This year the Board of Education has adopted the Palmer system of business writing. The Palmer people offer a free correspondence course to the teachers. The teachers are now required to take advantage of this course and qualify as to their ability to teach writing.

	Days attend.	Days absent	Days tardy	Pupils enrolled	Ave No. belong.	Ave. d. y. attend.	Ave. d. y. bel. pupils	p.c. at New
Miss Fisher	622.5	15.5	12	33	31.9	31.12	97.57	0
Miss Shirley	489	14.5	2	26	25.17	24.45	97	1
Miss Trumpass	850.5	34.5	23	45	44	42	96	1
Miss Agnew	901	36	20	50	47	45	96	3
Miss Spann	912.5	18.5	24	40	36.55	35.6	97.46	2
Mrs. Carlton	1479	35	30	80	76	74	97	4
Miss Kerby	815	10	23	43	41	40	99	5
Miss Liles	1025	38	32	55	53	51	96	1
Miss Tuttle	771	18	30	41	39	39	98	1
Mrs. Gray	1008	39	44	53	52.35	50.4	96	0
Miss Greer	1079	20	40	57	54.95	53.95	98.18	2
Miss Terrell	1696	100	9	96	89.8	84.8	94.54	2
Miss Finch	909	28	27	49	46.85	45.45	97	0
Miss Priest	1370	42	15	73	71	69	97	0
Miss Roan	1392	93	18	79	74.25	69.6	93.73	5
Miss Wallace	1153	57	13	64	60.5	57.6	95.28	2
Mrs. Carr	1238	48	64	74	69.3	66.9	96.53	7
	17810.5	647	426	758	922.9	890.5	96.5	36

FRANK DYKES.